<u>Amendment</u>

REMARKS

The above amendments and following remarks are responsive to the points raised in the July 12, 2005 non-final Office Action. Upon entry of the above amendments, Claims 1, 5, 6, 7, and 9 will have been amended, Claim 2 will have been canceled, new Claims 20-22 will have been added, and Claims 1 and 3-22 will be pending. No new matter has been introduced. Entry and reconsideration are respectfully requested.

Response to the Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph

Claim 9 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, "as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention."

Applicant has amended Claim 9 to obviate this rejection.

Accordingly, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, is now moot and should be withdrawn.

Response to the Claim Objections

Claims 5 and 6 have been objected on the basis of various identified informalities.

Claims 3-7, 9, and 11-20 have been objected on the basis that such claims, in effect, include terms used contrary to their ordinary meaning.

Applicant has amended the claims to obviate this objection and respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw her objection to Applicant's use of the word "lug", which the Examiner urges, in effect, is being used by Applicant in a manner contrary to its ordinary meaning. More specifically, the Examiner states that:

Amendment

"[t]he term 'lug' in claims 3-7, 9, 11-20 is used by the claims to mean a connecting point portion for fixing to a housing', which the accepted meaning is 'nut used to secure a wheel an on [sic] automotive vehicle."

Accompanying this Amendment is, inter alia, a copy of Page 789 of the RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, Random House, Inc., 1999, which includes a first definition of the noun "lug" as:

"1. a projecting piece by which anything is held or supported."

Such definition is consistent with Applicant's use of the word "lug". Applicant's lug, as disclosed and shown in various figures, is a projecting piece between the headlamp housing and the chassis by which the headlamp housing fixed to the chassis. As such, Applicant use of the word "lug" is **not** inconsistent with the ordinary meaning of the word "lug". Additionally, the Examiner's above words of "[t]he term 'lug' in claims 3-7, 9, 11-20 is used by the claim to mean 'a connection portion for fixing a housing'" is consistent with both the above Random House definition and Applicant's use of the word. Contrary to the Examiner's above words, however, a nut that is used to secure a wheel on an automotive vehicle is commonly referred to as a "lug nut", which fits over the lug, or bolt.

Accordingly, this objection is most and should be withdrawn.

Response to the Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 1, 3-6, 11, 13, and 20 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,471,386 to Oh. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

U.S. Serial No.: 10/665,764 Docket No.: 1948-4818

<u>Amendment</u>

Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 1 is neither taught nor suggested by the applied reference of Oh. In the interest of advancing the prosecution of this application, however, Claim 1 has been amended, inter alia, to include the language introduced in original dependent Claim 2, the subject matter of which **has not been rejected** by the Examiner on any grounds including the prior art. The subject matter of newly added Claims 21 and 22 is consistent with the above amendments to Claim 1.

Claim 1 recites a headlamp for a motor vehicle that includes a means for fixing the housing on the chassis that is deformable by traction. The Examiner urges that elements 11-15, i.e., mounting boss 11, a bellows spring 12, bellows spring bracket 13, bolt 14, and snap fitting pin 15, are readable on Applicant's recited "means being deformable." No where is it seen within the teaching of Oh where the elements 11-15 thereof are disclosed as being deformable by traction. In contrast, Oh, in Column 2, Lines 40 and 42, for example, discloses that the bellows spring bracket 13 has sufficient elasticity to bend, which is different from traction. As such, the subject matter recited in independent Claim 1, as well as dependent Claims 3-19, is distinguished over the disclosure of Oh. Since the language of newly added independent Claims 21 and 22 is consistent with the language of Claim 1, the subject matter of Claims 21 and 22 are also distinguished over the disclosure of Oh.

Accordingly, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) should be withdrawn.

Allowable Subject Matter

The Examiner has objected to Claim 6, 7, 12, and 14-19 "as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form

Amendment

including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims." The Examiner has also objected to Claim 9 as being "allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims."

Applicant concurs with the examiner holding for these claims, but also believes that Claims 1, 3-5, 8-11, 13, and 20-22 are also allowable over the prior art. The amendment to Claim 7 corrects an informality.

CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 1 and 3-22 are in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

<u>Amendment</u>

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required for the timely consideration of this amendment, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-4500, Order No. 1948-4818.

By:

Respectfully submitted, MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.

Date: October 27, 2005

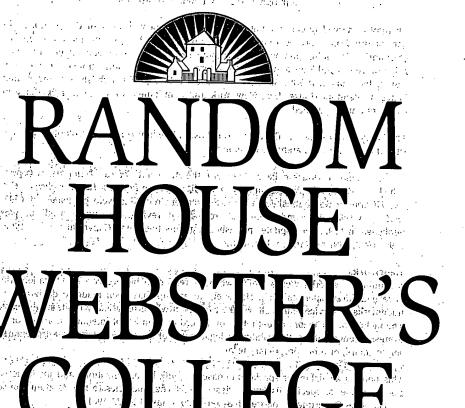
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World Map

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789

utdoor feast of Hawaiian food usil Hawaiian lū'au] Hawanan turau]

Lubrication beautiful light collectively) -ba. 1. a member of a cratic Republic of the Congo who ion of states in the region from the 2. Also called Chiluba, Ciluba, Tshi

uba. '.' 1. a member of a coo ba'vi char); n. 1. inded in the 1700s by Rabbi Shneoi ir pertaining to the Lubavitchers vitsher, after Lubavitsh (< Byelori the center of the movement, 1813

nsy; stupid person; lout. 2. landli er•lv. adi : adv

a reference mark on a compassion cating the heading of a vessel W Texas. 193.565.

n. 1. lubricant 2. nicle. -v.t. 3. to lubricate: to lubela

N Germany: important Baltic porting

in E Poland. 350,000. substance, as oil or grease, for less m. 2. something that increases eas

ted, cateing. -v.t. 1. to apply der to diminish friction; make s ease to lubricate relations betw 1 liquor. 4. Slang to bribe a lubricant to something. [1615 to make slippery, der. of lübricus ı, n. —lu'bri-ca'tive, adj. —lu'bri

1. arousing or expressive of sexual 575-85] — iu-bri/clous-ly, adv. dettes. 1. oily smoothness; slipper 3. lewdness; lustfulness.), n a city in the S Democratic Re-

naeus Lucanus) A.D. 39-65, Roman

ancient region in S Italy, NW of the in in S Italy, comprising most of the mi. (9985 sq. km). Italian, Basili

r window. [1540-50; < F; MF_Alu-

W Italy, W of Florence, 91,656 well 1903-87, U.S. writer and diplomat L Henry Robinson, 1898–1967, U.S.

g with light. 2. translucent; clear ens, prp. of lūcēre to shine; see Lues denutrale

n. ALFALFA. [1620-30; < F luzerne

ton in central Switzerland. 340,536: capital of this canton, on Lake of e in central Switzerland. 24 mi. (39 German, Luzern.

erstood; intelligible; a lucid explanaoment in his madness: 3. glowing llucid; transparent [1575-85; lu/cid•ly, adv.

in the first wife

oud rebellious archangel, identified 2. the planet Venus when appear; Also called lu'cifer match'. MATCH1 morning star, lit., light-bringing =

gment of bioluminescent organisms d. [1885-90; < L lücifer] 1. bringing or providing light 2. [1640-50; < L lūcifer]

nsparent or translucent plastic, any ster polymers:

ems to operate for good or ill in a or opportunities: With my luck I'll une; success: to have luck finding and fortune is supposed to depend.), to meet or acquire through acciit; to have a run of good luck, in unfortunate circumstances; un-8% out of luck) unlucky; unfortu-etic form of geluck, c. MD ghelucke, uck; fortunately, [1520-30] and the control of the

luck-less (luk/lis), adj., unfortunate; hapless or ill-fated: a luckless venture. [1555-65] -luck/less-ly; adv. -luck/less-ness, n.

luck-now (luk/nou), n. the capital of Uttar Pradesh state; in N India.

luck.y (luk'e); adj.; luck-i-er, luck-i-est. 1. having or marked by good shickey (luk'e); adj.; tuck-i-er, iuck-i-est. (a. naving or marked by good effick; fortunate: That was my lucky day; 2. happening fortunately: a flicky accident... 3., believed to bring or foretell, good luck: a lucky appenry. [1495-1505] — luck!i-ness; n. ; d., d. (a. luck) a luck is lucra-tive (lookes tw), adj. profitable; moneymaking; remunerative: failucrative business... [1375-1425; late ME. (< \MF). ... L lucrativus = lucrativus | lucrativas | lucrativus | lucrativas | lucrat

Lucrum, profit; akin to OE lean reward, OS, OHG lon, ON, Go daun] Bank Control of the Alexander of the Control of the Control

inan poet and philosopher.—Lu-cre/tian, adj.

junan poet and philosopher.

junan p (hought, etc., esp. at night. 2. the result of such activity; as a learned (speech or dissertation. 3. Often, lucubrations. any literary effort, esp.

Lu-cul-lan (loo kul/ən) also Lu-cul-le-an (loo/kə lē/ən), Lu-cul/-[lien, adj. 1. lavish; rich; sumptuous: a Lucullan banquet; 2. of or pertaining to Lucullus or his style of living. [1855-60; < [L] vi [18] Lucius Licinius, c110-573 B.C.; Roman gen-Feral and epicures, however, around the systems of are. (13) is not the start of the system of the s

maiden name by married women. [1945-50] after Lucy Stone, 1983-1984 [1946-60] after Lucy Stone, 1983-1984 [1 NE China, on the Liaodong peninsula: includes the seaports of Dalian and Lüshun. 2 (12 h **Lud-dite** (lud/it), n. 1. a member of any of various bands of workers in England (1811-16) who destroyed industrial machinery in the beilief that its use diminished employment. 2. any opponents of new technologies, or of technological change. [1805-15; after Ned Ludd; 18th-cent. Leicestershire worker who originated the idea; see -itelles; Lu-der-itz (loo/dar its); n. a seaport in SW Namibia: diamond mining Maidusors

Luodhioaona (loo'de a'na); no a city in central Punjab; in N India. rode becomik- to recei

lu-dic (loo/dik), adj. playful in an aimless way: the ludic behavior of kittens. [1935-40; < L lūd(ere) to play + 1c (or < F ludique)]

lu-di-crous (loo/di kras); adj. causing or deserving laughter because tho absurdity: ridiculous; laughable: a ludicrous lack of efficiency. 4t [1610-20; < L lūdicer: sporting, in fun, der. of lūdicrum amusement, der. of lūd(ere) to play] —lu/di-crous-ly, adv. —lu/di-crous-ness, n. [Lud-wigs-ha-fen (loo/vixis-ha/fan, -viks-, lood/-), n. a city in SW [Lucs (loo/ez], n. syphilus, [1625-35:< Ni: lus. L. plague, contagion]

lu-es (loo'ēz), n. syphilis [1625-35] < NI luēs, L. plague, contagion]

luff (luf), n 1. the forward edge of a fore-and-aft sail. —v. 2. to bring the head of a sailing ship closer to or directly into the wind, with sails shaking 3. (of a sail) to shake from being set too close to to the wind. 4. to raise or lower the outer end of the boom of a crane or derrick so as to move its load horizontally. —v.t. 5. to set (the helm of a ship) in such a way as to bring the head of the ship into the gwind. 6. to raise or lower the outer end of (the boom of a crane or derrick), [1175-1225; ME lof, boo steering gear. MD, later D loef tholepin (of tiller) the factor of the life in the lif Shirtan

luff! tack/le, n. a tackle having a double block and a single block.

Luft-waf-fe (looft/vaf/a), nu German air force

lug! (lug); v., lugged, lug-ging, n. \(\pi v. t. 1\), to pull or carry with force or effort; to lug a heavy suitcase upstairs 2 to introduce or interject inappropriately or irrelevantly: to lug personalities into a discussion of (sail) for the conditions prevailing. his or carry, an excessive, amount of (sail) for the conditions prevailing. -v.i. 4. to pull on tug, laboriously. 4.5. (of an engine or machine) to jerk, hesitate, or strain. -n. 6. an act or instance of lugging; a forcible pull; haula 7. a wooden box for transporting fruit or vegetables. 8. Slang, a request for or exaction of money, as for political purposes: They put the lug on him at the office. [1300-50; MB luggen < Scand; cf., Norw. lugge. Sw lugga to pull by in the hair.]

lug² (lug), n. 1. a projecting piece by which anything is held or supported. 2. a ridge or welt that helps to provide traction, as on a tire or the sole of a shoe. 3. a leather loop hanging down from a saddle,

509,000. Formerly (1935-90), Voroshilovgrad.

luge ((loozh), n., v.; luged; lug-ingla-n.: 1.: a:one- or:two-person-sled

for coasting or racing down a chute, used esp. in Europe. -v.i. 2. to go or race on a luge: [1900-05; < dial. F] .—lug/er, n. lug-gage: (lug/ij), n. suitcases, trunks, etc.; baggage. [1590-1600;

+:-ACE, on the model of BAGGAGE] -- lug/gage-less, adj. :: lug-ger ([ug/ar]); n.s a small ship lug-rigged on two or three masts. and lug/ nut/, n. a large nut fitting on a heavy bolt, used esp. in attaching a wheel to a motor vehicle

lug·sail-((lug/sail-; Naut: "sal); n.* a quadrilateral sail bent upon a vard that crosses the mast obliquely. Also called lug. [1670-80; ME lugge

lu-gu-bri-ous (löö göö/bre as, -gyöö/-), adj. mournfull-or gloomy, esp. in an affected, exaggerated, or unrelieved manner: lugubrious (songs of lost love. [1595-1605; < L lügubri(s) mournfull or lu-gu/brious-ly, adv. 1—lu-gu/bri-ous-ness, n. 1/16 198-14

lug-worm (lug/wirm/), n: any burrowing annelid worm of the genus Arenicola, of ocean shores, having tufted gills.*[1795-1805] Lui-chow (Chin: lwē/jō/), n. Leizhou, and sal-Luik (loik, lōōk), n. Flemish name of Liège. "Trenge an in men!".

198 200 Luke (look); n. 1. an early Christian disciple and companion of Paul, a physician and probably a gentile: traditionally believed to be the author of the third Gospel and the Acts. 2. the third Gospel.

luke-warm (look/worm/), adj. 1. moderately warm; tepid 2. having or showing little ardor, zeal, or enthusiasm; indifferent: lukewarm ar plause: [1350-1400; ME lukewarme = luke tepid + warme warm]

Luse'warm'ly, adv. —luke'warm'ness, luke'warmth'; n.ss. —luke'warm'ness, luke'warm'ness, l Bothnia: 66,834. Will Ste lulls (lul), v.t. 1. to putato sleep or rest by soothing means: to lull a child to sleep with singing 2, to soothe or quiet. 3, to give or lead to feel a false sense of safety! -v.i. 4. to quiet down; let up; subside: furious activity, that finally lulled.—n. 5. a temporary calm, quiet, or stillness: a lull in a storm. 6: al soothing; sound: the lull of falling waters. 3. a pacified or stupefied condition: The drug put him in a lull.

[1300-50]; of expressive original ull'er, n. to due to the time in a time. [1300-50]; of expressive original ull'er, n. to due to the time in a time. [1300-50]; of expressive original ull'est by sing.—n. 1. a, song queed to lull a child, to, sleep; cradlesong, 22-any lulling, song, —b. 1. 3, to shull with or, as if with valullaby. [1550-60], tulla, tulla (y); interjused, in cradlesongs (late. ME tullat, tulli) + by, as in ByE-ByE).

Lul-ly ([60/18, 160 18/]), n.: Jean/Baptiste (zhān): [1632-87; French composer, born in Italy. Italian, Lul-li ([60/18), had a hard by a constanding person or thing. [1855-60; perh.:generic.use of the proper, name. Lul.l.] (100/100); n.: pl. -lus. Slang. a fixed allowance paid to a legislator in lune of princh proper and the constanding person or thing. [1855-60; perh.:generic.use of the proper, name. Lul.l.]. tor, in lieu of reimbursement for actual expenses. [LuLu], with pl LIEU, from a facetious remark attributed to New York governor Al

Smith] shall a green and je be of other control of the managers in the control of

tumber: (tumber; bar), adj. 1: of or pertaining to the loin or, loins, —n.2: a lumbar vertebra; artery, or the like: [1650-60; ic. NL lumbā-iris = Llumb(us). Loin + -āris, -kr]; by Albagas, the lumbers, (lumber), n. 1. timber sawed or split into planks; boards, etc. 2: miscellaneous useless articles that are stored away. —v.i. 3: to cut timber and prepare it for market. —v.i. 4: to convert (a specified amount, area, etc.) into lumber. 5: to heap together in disorder. 6: to fill up for bostruct with miscellaneous; useless articles; encumber. (1545-55: originalises of ungarki is ultralescent and the visibles.

(1545-55; orig. ne use of Lumber!; i.e.; useless goods that weigh one down, impede one's movements — lum/berser, n. lum-ber; (lum/bər); v.t. 1. to move clumsily or, heavily: 2. to make a rumbling noise. [1300-50; ME lomeren, perh; < Scand; cf. dial. Sw lomra to resound; loma to walk heavily: — lum/bersy; adj. 75.00. il lum-ber-jack (lum/bər jak/), n. a person who works! at lumbering: lum-ber-man (lum/bər mən); n.l. pl: men; 1. a person who deals in lumber: 2 lumser; (1810-20; Ama; lim-literal Sea extension).

lümber: 2: LUMBERJACK. [[1810-20, Amer.]]: --- Usage: See -MAN.

lum-ber-mill (lum/bar.mil/), no a mill for dressing logs and lumber. lum-ber-yard (lum/bar.yard/), no a yard-where lumber is stored for sale [1780-90, Amer.] lu-men. (loo/man), n.; pl. -mens, -mi-na (-ma na). 1. the unit of lumi-

nous flux, equal to the luminous flux emitted in a unit solid angle by a point source of one candle intensity. Abbr.: lm 2. the canal; duct, or cavity of a tubular organ. [1870-75; NL; L lūmen, s. lūmin-light, A1610

lu-mi-nance (loo/ma nans); n. 1. the state or quality of being luminous. 2. the quality or condition of radiating or reflecting light: the blinding luminance of the sum: 3. the quantitative measure of brightness of a light source or an illuminated surface equal to luminous flux persunit solid angle emitted per unit projected area of the source

mas lantern consisting of a lighted candle set in sand inside a paper bag. [1945-50; < MexSp, Sp. any lamp or lantern displayed during a festival < ML, LL lumināria, origineuti pl. of lumināris lamp] lu-mi-nar-y (loo/ma; ner/e);;n., pl.;nar-les;adj. —n. 1. a celestial body, as the sun or moon. 2. a body; object; etc.; that gives light 3. a person who has attained eminence in a field or is an inspiration to others.—adj. 4. of, pertaining to, or characterized by light. [1400-50; others.—adj. 4. 01, pertaining(t), or characterized by figure [1400-50], date ME_luminarye < ML [liminaria lamp. See Luminaria]; [201-4](12), date ME_luminaria lamp. See Luminaria]; [201-4](12), date ME_luminaria lamp. See Luminaria lamp. See Lum

nescence: [1895-1900; back formation from LUMINESCENT]

lu-mi-nes-cence (loo/ma nes/ans), n. 1. the emission of light not caused by incandescence and occurring at a temperature below that of